SOUTH'S VIEW

convention. After taking a good-natured shot at Mayor McCarthy, Mr. Watson spoke in part as follows: essential facts.

I could give you figures relating to our one crop system of agravilture that would show you what we are throwing to the winds. And I would like to point out to "While I am here merely to counsel with you 'How to Locate Immigrants in the South,' this very matter is so Intimately related to our agricultural future that I wish briefly to touch upon a few you the varied branches of the profitable agricultural endeavor we can easily develop with the industrious small farmer immigrant. In my State we have begun this work looking to the commercial side of agriculture utilizing immigration in the conduct of certain agricultural underdertakings, upon which and for the development of which we are building up diversified industrial establishments. For this class of work I would like to plead with you. I could demonstrate to you by figures the enormous value of the immigrant to any section, and picture for you in statisties that do not I ende in miligrant to any section, and picture for you in statisties that do not I ende with you are familiar with these conditions and ont need any one to argue with you the value of immigration.

We are simply face to face with conditions, conditions the effect of which even the smallest farmer is feeling. Not until the last few years have the masses felt that the time was approaching rapidly for a great economic change in the South. All know it now and that is why we are counseling together. The first stop was when our people turned to manufacturing, resulting as in Massachusetts in the drawing of thousands of small white farmers into the mills. Agriculture was crippled and lands became idle. Just after the Civ War, accepting the theory that the best way to fit the negro for citizenship was to educate him, the work was begun. Unfortunately, we gave him only enough, and he is willing to take only enough, to unfit map of him for farm labor. About the time the while small f

consequence while about one-thirlieth of the Southern negroes were living in the North in 1890. In 1900 nearly one-twenty-fourth were living in the North-an in-crease of 48:9 per cent. in 10 years (1890-1900) against a 6 per cent. Increase of whites from the South residing in the North. One-fifth of the natives of the South living in the North in 1800 were negroes; in 1900 they comprised more than one-fourth or 26 per cent.

South's Real Condition.

South's Real Condition.

"Now for a moment only, I wish to direct your attention to the South's real condition in the matter of farm labor. In recently compiling the figures showing the number of negro farm laborers, both male and female, I was astonished to find that in my State we had only 1.16 of a negro to the farm. And South Carolina is in a better condition than any other Southern State, for on the 962,225 farms in the South Atlantic States there is now only 40 of a negro to the farm, and in the South Central States each farm is worked by .44 of a negro laborer. In Virginia you have only .37 of a negro, in Maryland 47, in North Carolina .46, in Georgia .81, in Tennessee .24, in Alabama .81, in Mississippl .99, in Louisiana 1.09, in Texas .23, in Arkansas .33 and in Florida 1.03. We are struggling to operate our farms without labor, and there is no wonder the demand for white labor is rising from every fence corner.

Means More Than Any Work.

"I for one feet that the immediate introduction and proper handling of white settlers means more to our agriculture, to our commerce, to our industrial development in the South than any other work that we can attempt at this time. And in bringing about such an increase of our population we must not forget that wisdom and caution must be exercised to the fullest measure.

population we must not forget that wisdom and caution must be exercised to the fallest measure.

"I trust that some of the facts called to your attention may command your careful consideration. I hope that you will think of our scant population in the South of 31 persons to the square mile, and picture some of our waste places peopled with those who will engage in some of the branches of agricultural, you will then, as one man jom in the invitation to the "inadess man to come to the maniess land," and that we will be able to bring the South to the commanding position agriculturally that she occupied before the scorce of war devestated her princely plantations and left her people to face a future laden with so many economic difficulties. Heretofore we have been meeting and resoluting. The time has come for action. By pulling together for the common good of our beloved Southland and of our common country we can accomplish wonders. Let us face the conditions as they are; study what others are doing and respot the benefits of their Southland and of our common country we can accompilish wonders. Let us face the conditions as they are; study what others are doing and reap the benefits of their experience. Let us map our course in prudence and with partroism and precaution and bend all our energies to its successful prosecution. When this has been done then indeed can we point with pride to Gur achievements and wave on high the flag of Dixie, saying to the world that the NEWER South has fulfilled her destiny, and utilized to the fullest the rare opportunities offered her by a gracious Creator. Then will we be a spapier and a more prosperous people. Then will the Southern States be represented by the brighest of all the stars that adorn the banner of our common country. Then can we join in the song of the South.

"And tell the world that since the world began,

No fairer land bath fired the poet's lays, Or given a HOME to man!"

War On the Cattle Tick.

War On the Cattle Fick.

John R, Mohler, of the United States
Department of Agriculture read a very
interesting paper on the "Relation of the'
Pederal Government to the Extermination of the Cattle Tick in the Southern
States," in whilch he shows the feasibility of plans to exterminate the tick,
Ile showed the relation between the
Texas fever and the tick, and said that
by the radication of one the other would by the radication of one the other would be harmless. He said that in countries where cattle were not allowed to run loose the ticks were of little trouble. A quarantine should be established in every country, and all infected cuttle should be separated until well. Mr. Mohler spoke of the life history

Mr. Mohler spoke of the life history and effects of ticks on cattle. He showed



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Parlor Suits (3 pieces and 5 pieces), Odd Settees, Roman Chairs, Comfort Rockers.

Chamber Suits, Oak Mahogany and Walnut; Wardrobes and Chiffoniers to match.

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\$8.50 to \$1.25.

Pretty China Cases, with swell glass ends, at

Extension Tables at \$3.00 to \$65.00.

Our Carpets

wear well; they are the best. We are selling Axminsters at \$1.25 per yard, made, laid and lined. Other Carpets at 35c to \$1.50 per yard.

Stoves

that always prove right. We have the best. Prices are right. Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Comforts, Blankets, Quilts.

Fourth and Broad Sts

that the ticks had a marked effect on the milk supply, that no cow infected with these pests could give good milk. He said that the tick could be cradicated cast of the Mississippi in a short time if the co-operation of the people could

milk supply, that no cow infected with these pests could give good milk. He said that the tick could be cradicated east of the Mississippi in a short time if the co-operation of the people could be secured. He said that if such co-operation could be had, the benefits which would follow would overshadow the expense incurred.

A Voice From Carolina.

Mr. Mohler was followed by Mr. Tait Butler, of North Carolina, whose subject was the "Practicability of Exterminating the Cattle Tick in the South." He said the extermination of the cattle tick is one among the great problems that confronts the South to-day. He declared was an enormous item; that cattle shipped in this condition must be sold at once or sent home. That the buyers will not pay the full price for infected cattle. It has been demonstrated that the form below the quarantine line sold for about thirty cents a hundred pounds less that the Southern cattle always pay the penalty of being raised in the tick is the genetaty of being raised in the tick country. It is estimated that the loss in cattle sold for about thirty cents a hundred pounds less that those from other places. He says that the Southern cattle always pay the penalty of being raised in the tick country. It is estimated that the loss in the country. It is estimated that the loss in the penalty of being raised in the tick country. It is estimated that the loss on ticky cattle is about one and one-half of their selling price.

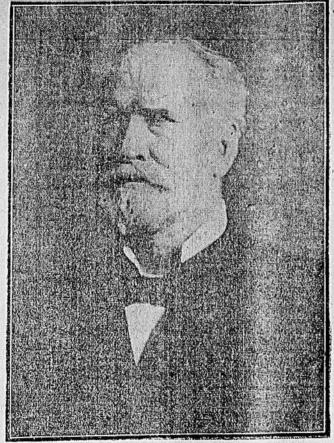
Another item of loss by the tick is the death of cattle infected. This loss is estimated as greater than the loss from any other six diseases. Ticks also make the Improvement of cattle impossible. Mr. Butler said that although many authorties thought the tick could not be exterminated, he not only thought that for about thirty cents a hundred pounds less that those from other places. He says that the Southern cattle always pay the penalty of being raised in the tiek country. It is estimated that the loss on ticky cattle is about one and one-half of their selling price.

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Mr. Butter said that although many of authorities though the tick could not be externingted, he not only thought that

exterminated, he not only thought





HON. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, who Addressed the Southern Commissioners Here

Testimony From the North. Mr. Cooper Curtis, of Rhode Island, also discussed the question, and among other things, said that the people of the North were mortally afraid of cattle infected with the tick; that they were afraid of a universal quaranthe, and that none would be better pleased to see the tick eradicated than the people of his own little State.

the tick eradicated than the people of his own little State.

He said that very little has been done since 1897 to exterminate the tick in Virginia, although it was made known that the quarantine would be removed as soon as the ticks were eradicated. Mr. Curties said that nothing could be done without the fielp of the people; that this holp was more important than that of the government. Mr. Curtice showed the boundaries of the quarantine and explained how those areas in the South which had been cleaned fore handicapped by those that were still infected.

Professor Soule's Paper.

Professor Soule's Paper.

Professor A. M. Soule, of Experiment Station at the Virginia Polytechnic In-stitute, read an interesting paper on the extermination of the tick.

The afternoon session yesterday was the best attended of any so far, and, of course, Hon James Wilson, of lowa, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Government, was the attraction. It was known that he had arrived in the city in the early part of the afternoon, and many people who were not members of the convention were anxious to hear

Lamb's Introduction.

Mr. Wilson renched the Chamber of Commerce a little after 3 o'clock, and in a few moments was introduced to the convention by Hon. John Lamb, who explained that there is no politics in the Agricultural Department at Washington It is an institution which touches the bearis and lives lot more people in America than any department of givernment, in conclusion, Mr. Lamb said: "For years I have been anxious to have this gentleman address the people of this State, and particularly those whom I have the honor jo represent.

It affords me exceeding great pleasure to present to this intelligent audience the Hon. James Wilson, our able and efficient Secretary of Agriculture.

The bonorable secretary was received with applause, and at once commenced his speech without the use of either manuscript or notes.

A Pleasing Speaker. Lamb's Introduction.

A Pleasing Speaker.

MR. W. D. STUBBS.

This Gentleman is on the Programme To-Day for an Address.

The secretary, a tail heavy set and rugged faced man of a distinct Scotch cast of countenance, evidentily lays no claim to oratory, but he is a pleasing and convincing speaker. He has deded opinions and a straightforward way of important in the sund the test had been cradicated. He suid the took had been cradicated. He suid the cost of exterminating would be a comparatively small item and that the results would more than compensate those who tried it. To clear twelve counties in North Carolina has cost about \$15,000\$, and it took about four years. When one cleared a county is cleared for all time.

Mr. Butler said the great mistake was to expect to clear out the tick in a very short time, whereas it took the fall famyears to clean out any section. Dr Butler said he would make no estimate of the cost to clear the whole United States, because even if it cost \$190,00,000 it would pay to clean the ticks out.

Mr. H. A. Morgan, director of the fix periment Station of Tennessee, took part in the discussion, and showed by charts in the discussion, and showed by charts in the discussion, and showed to the fact that there are many ticks similar to the fact they they would study on the cathofted which would study on the cathofted the country were shown to recognize the fact that agriculture is a selence capable of being taught in ghoods and colleges.

Eight years ago," said he "I came to look more earnestly into agricultural pay in clean the vice of the cost to clean the would study on the cathofted the country were shown to recognize the fact that the government in the discussion, and showed by charts.

The Berical Theorem and that the program of the country were shown

mistaken for cattle ticks. He said that the extermination experiment which he had carried on was not carried on in a laboratory, but on a large farm. The passure rotation method was used and was found to be entirely successful. Mr. Mørgan explained at length the methods used in this experiment, and showed by charts every detail of the work. He said that he could do nothing without help from the government, but that he hoped to get that before long.

Testimony From the North. country to say how rapidly it shall grow, could not depnd upon colleges and uni-Farmers can get what they need if they will make proper demand for it,

Farmers Command Situation.

Farmers Command Situation.

"Farmers have the situation in their own hands, and what they domand of congressmen and legislators must come, if they go about it in the right way.

"Farmers all over the country are beginning to wake up to a realization of this fact and of their needs. Five thousand young men graduated from agricultural collegs hast year; less than ten per cant. of that number graduated ten years ago. Sentiment in favor of educating young men for farmers as for law or the university is growing, and it ought to srow, for no better advantages can



MR. J. M. BARKER, Tobacco Grower of the State Who Speaks To-Day.

be offered young men of to-day than edu-tional training to be made good farmers. No public money can be spent by Con-gress to better advantage than to en-

true science of agriculture. The South must train her young men to be farmers."

eradicating diseases of anilmals, insuring pure meats for all Americans and making America the meat nearlyst for the world,

The Perfect Beautifier.

Blank's Velveteen

It is a harmless preparation that completely obliterates all facial blemishes. After a few applications of Velvateen Lotton the skin becomes sort, clear and velvety. It contains ingredients that are endorsed by doctors and expert chemists as harmless to the skin and remove freckles, pimples, blackheads, wrinkles and all disfiguring cruptions. Price 15c and 25c per bottle.

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The study that has been given to poultry has been of greatest profit. The speaker declared that the poultry interest of the country now brings in enough money to pay half the expenses of the government, "and," said he, "when we get an American hen, as we expect to do, to lay 200 eggs per year, the American hen will pay the expenses of government."

Among the great things the Agricult.

Among the great things the Agricul-tural Department is teaching is how to keep the soil as rich and as fertile as it was when John Smith first planted a col was when John Smith first planted a col-ony on it. In this connection the speaker said Southern botton planters ought to enter a combine pledged not to ship a cotton seed away from home. This seed and the meal made from it should be fed to cattle, which in turn will enrich the land by feeding it with organic mat-ter. "Iown farmers have learned this."

the land by feeding it with organic metter. "Iowa farmers have learned this," said he, and they are buying your cotton seed for that purpose.

Don't sell to them, but use the seed at home. It will pay better."

Mr. Wilson told of other great things, among them road-building, the Agricultural Department is doing in the way of educating the people, and declared that no part of the country is in as good condition to profit by it as the South, and he said every man in the department is the servant of the people, ready to serve at any moment, and out of 4,500 of those servants, only one had yet betrayed his trust. That one was not so much to blame as were the Wall Street speculators, and every man who tries to do business through Wall Street speculators. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson expressed his delight to be in Virginia and Richmond, and said his only regret was that another engagement forced him to rush back to Washington by the 4:30 train. The other speakers of the afternoon were Colonel John S. Cuningham, of North Carolina; Major N. W. Winston and Mr. E. H. Matthewson, who spoke on the subjects of tobacco growing and tobacco curing, subjects with which most readers of The Times-Dispatch are partly familiar.

The Banquet. '

The banquet of the association last night was a most enjoyable event. About a hundred guests, many of them invited from Richmond, sat down at the festive board and listened with hearty and ringing appause to the toast and re-sponses of the evening.

ringing appause to the toast and responses of the evening.

The menu cards were of exceeding handsome and tasteful designs, glying on the first cover different scones about Richmond, and on the last cover the scal of Virginia. Everything was served in splendid style, and the banqueters enjoyed themselves most heartily.

Hon. John Lamb proved himself a most creditable toast master, and all the responses were made in a vela both humorous and displaying sound common sense. All the speakers reflected credit and honor on both themselves and the States which they represented.

The toasts and speakers were:
Virginia, Prof. S. B. Hergie.
Our South Land, Col. J. S. Cuningham.
Our Annual Meeting, W. A. Morgan,
The Press and the Farm, W. S. Copeland.

The Farmer and the Fertilizer Manufacturer Han, Rice Smith.

land.
The Farmer and the Fertillizer Manufacturer, Hon. Rice Smith.
The State Chemist, R. E. Rose.
Our New Members, J. E. Watson.
Good Night, by the Toast Master.
The commissioners will be in session again to-day, with an interesting programme.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Three to Be Elected to Serve the

City.

The Committee on Ordinances, Charter and Reform held a lengthy session last night, spending pretty near all of the time in discusion of the proposed ordinance creating the offices of sanitary inspectors. After lengthy discussion, which at times was a trifle spicey, the committee agreed upon a new ordinance to be recommended to the Council for adoption, providing for the election of three sanitary inspec-tors to take the places of sanitary police-

tors to take the places of sanitary policemen. The ordinance as agreed upon will make the salaries of the inspectors \$900 each per annum, and they are to be clothed with police authority. The ordinance will further provide that these officers shall be elected by the Committee on Health, but shall be under the control of the Board of Health. If this ordinance shall be adopted by the Council and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, it will become effective on the first of July noxt.

The committee also agreed upon an ordinance creating the office of keeper of Riverview Park, salary \$85 per month.

After this action the committee held an executive session to consider the matter of ancreasing salaries of certain city officials, but their action in the matter is as yet a profound secret.

Federal Matters.

No public money can be spent by Congress to better advantage than to engress to be treated a specific to be provided as a specific to be president and to Congress in my report, which will be issued in about a week, a copy of which I want to mail to every member of this convention."

The speaker then went on to tell of the work being done in the matter of agricultural education in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa. Said he. "The State of Virginia should have 5,600 young men learning to true science of agriculture. The South must train her young men to be farmore." (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

North Carolina-Rural routes ordered The Agricultural Department.

The speaker went into extensive detail to explain the good work the Agricultural Department has done, is doing, and is capable of doing for the country. Ho declared the department of animal industry alone had carned more than the expenses of the whole department in expenses of the whole department in the expense of the department of the

Republic Iron and Steel.

Republic Iron and Steel.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch,)
NEW YORK, November 23.—A well distributed built ip on Republic Iron and Steel was followed by activity and an advancing tendency in the stock, and while no reason was assigned for the movement, it was believed to have reference to the question of payment of the back dividends on the preferred, to which a solution was said to have been found by the committee appointed some weeks ago for this purpose. The company's properties in the South are understood to be in a high condition of efficiency, and in any merger of southern iron concerns they would undoubtedly have a high valuation assigned to them. Official announcement of a payment on account of the accumulated dividends on the preferred was made after the close.

American Locomotive. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, November 23.—American

NEW YORK, November 23.—American Locomotive advance was by many people believed to have some reference to the forthcoming issue of new stock by General Electric, but the best information was to the effect that, no part of the proceeds of this stock would be used to pay for an interest in American Locomotive. The question of a dividend on Locomotive common langs fire. Expectations of disbursements on this issue at an early date have never received encouragement from influential interests in the property, although in these quarters it was asserted weeks ago, when the price of the stock was above its precent level, that the merits of the property justified even higher quotations.

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toric Richmond. Leave hotels daily and Sunday, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Round trip, \$1. Special Reservoir trip, 4 P. M., 50c. 'Phone 2823 for special reservation and

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